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This State analysis of the latest batch of Grenadian documents--which Dewey Clarridge brought up on Saturday-contains some very interesting items; Dewey thought you might find them useful with PFIAB.

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United States Department of State

Washington, D. C. 20520

November 4, 1983

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM
0: The Secretary S/S

FROM: INR - Natale Bellochi, Acting

SUBJECT: Grenada - More Useful Documents, But No "Smoking Gun"

Preliminary analysis of the third group of captured Grenadian government documents to be flown to Washington (610 of these documents arrived Wednesday) indicates that the success of the Grenadian "revolution" was important to the highest levels of the Soviet government. The Nicaraguans also appreciated the value of the Grenadians in their attempts to control the Socialist International (SI). No evidence of Grenadian support for regional terrorists was found, however. Nonetheless, evidence pointing toward the existence of a Grenadian intelligence service known as the "Secret Office" was uncovered. Files from this organization, if they are obtained, promise to be extremely interesting.

The importance of Grenada to Soviet strategy was illustrated graphically in March of this year at a meeting in Moscow in which Marshall Ogarkov, the Chief of Staff of the Soviet army, met with a Grenadian Major to review Soviet military assistance to Grenada. Ogarkov noted that only twenty years ago "...there was only Cuba in Latin America, today there are Nicaragua, Grenada and a serious battle is going on in El Salvador."

Grenada also played a significant role in the Secret Regional Caucus (SRC) of progressive SI parties which took place in Managua in January during the NAM Coordinating Bureau meeting there. This caucus, which included the Sandinistas and a representative of the political arm of the Salvadoran guerrillas, as well as Michael Manley's People's National Party (PNP) of Jamaica, adjourned after determining that in the Latin America and the Caribbean section of the SI, the "progressives" are in control. It was felt that of the 14 regional SI member parties, "...there are seven parties that are generally progressive and some within a Marxist-Leninist trend."

The SI document indicates that quite a gap separates the European parties from their Latin American and Caribbean brethren. The SRC met in Managua to "...strengthen the

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position of progressive forces of Latin America and the Caribbean within the organization," and "...neutralize forces within SI that are against us." The tone of the SRC document hardly evidences solidarity:

- -- "Many of the European SI parties expect us to understand the concept of 'the Soviet Menace.'
- -- Our friends (in Europe) are prepared to accept the Latin American Revolutionary process as being palatable if restricted to the Latin American context.
- -- Our strongest allies in Europe are the Nordic SI parties and that of Holland. Our principal enemies are to be found among the parties of Soares and Horgo in Portugal and Italy respectively..."

The political nature of Grenada's governing New JEWEL Movement (NJM) is clear from the introduction of a secret treaty betweent the NJM and the Communist Party of Cuba. It states:

The Communist Party of Cuba and the New Jewel Movement, brotherly united by the same ideals of struggle in their respective countries, as well as of active solidarity in favor of the peoples that struggle for national liberation...

One of the more interesting examples of active solidarity which Cuba and Nicaragua showed Grenada was advige in how to deal with the IMF. At the August 3 meeting of the NJM's Political/Economic Bureau, the late Prime Minister Bishop stated that Grenada should "...use the Cuban and Suriname experience in keeping two sets of records in the banks." He then noted that a Cuban and a Nicaraguan would soon arrive to train the "...comrades in the readjustment of the books."

Public disaffection with the New JEWEL Movement grew steadily during the four years it held power. This disafection paralleled the degree to which the NJM steadily grew more open about its Marxist-Leninist character. By the time of Bishop's murder, the NJM was having very little success in maintaining the support of the people. Morale in the militia was rock bottom; the "comrades" were resigning in droves. No one signed up for the 20 scholarships to study in the Soviet Union, to the chagrin of the Soviet Ambassador.

The privileged position of the Cubans at the airport grated on the Grenadians. After one rock-throwing incident between Grenadian and Cuban workers there, a Grenadian was punished. Workers at the airport felt "...that Grenadians cannot get rights when incident occur (sic) between Grenadian and Cuban workers.

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